CABLE NEWS FROM GERMANY

AHLWARDT THE ORSERVED OF ALL OBSERVERS IN THE EMPIRE.

His Popularity Regarded as a Mesace to th Country-So Far He Has Not Produced a Fact to Substantiate His Charges Against Public Men-An Ontery Against Universal suffrage-Blamarck's Views on the Army Bill-Sending Detectives to Italy to Guard the Emperor-Mr. Phelps in Berlin.

Bentin, March 20.-All attention is concenrated to-day upon the flabby figure and coarse face of Ahiwardt the Jew batter. The brazen onfidence with which this man attacked in l'arliament the foremost men of the present regime, the utter shamelessness with which he accepted the disapproval of all his charges. the undiminished effrontery with which he then appealed to the people, and the unprece lented enthusiasm with which they placed on his brow the laurel wreath of victory have demonstrated to German statesmen that they have now to deal with a popular movement which is hardly less peritous than is the Social Democracy.

That the omens of last week have not been ignored by the Government, is shown by fulness with which all the official and semi-official dailles reproduced yesterday a prophetic leader published in the Kocinische giving. The writer of this article predicted that in the next general election more Depu ties of the Ahlwardt type than ever before would be returned to the Reichstag. Universal suffrage and the lack of steadfast principles among the parties and their leaders, he said, would be responsible for this deplorable development. Of the two causes of the decadence of the Reichstag, universal suffrage was undoubtedly the more potent. The public conscience could not be expected to remain long sasy under such scandalous exhibitions ing the last few days. Rather than live under a permanently contemptible Reichstag the people would rise and cleanse the whole field of politics, even at the cost of universal suffrage. These words of the Korlnische Zeitung voice the apprehensions excited in political circles by Ahlwardt's apotheosis.

In the enjoyment of his exceptional immunity as member of the Reichstag, Ahlwardt is arranging a systematic campaign of scandal. The meeting at the Leipziger Garden opposite the Reichstag, was the beginning of this campaign, and its continuation will include a series of gatherings in and about Ber lin, at all of which he will ring the changes on the proof he pretends to have of shameless fa voritism in high places toward the Jews. At all his reunions of Jew baiters Ahlwardt is accompanied by his wife, always clad in deep mourning, and always listening worshipfully on a front seat to his every word. The charm exercised by his presence is, however, difficult to explain. In his appearance, bearing, and utterances, when in private conversation, he is neither strong nor unique. He has a rudd; complexion, portly figure, and heavy face. He speaks a noticeable dialect, and is neither epirammatic nor logical. In fact he looks and talks as does an ordinary village school master, better versed in market gardening or field life than in books or politics. He shows absolutely no sign of higher education. One of his strong points as a public man is his perfect self-possession. Under the most scathing rebukes and pitiless exposures in the Reichstag last week he did not once manifest the slightest confusion. The cross fires of Chancellor von Caprivi. Eugen Richter, Ludwig Bamberger, and other speakers of hardly less ability did not annoy him or even diver him from his purpose. He merely answered each pointedly and then proceeded on his scandalous way. His friends attribute this coolness to his confidence in the justice of his cause: his enemies to his unsurpassed ef-

frontery. His lack of anything like moral scruple in politics was shown by his cunning in making his accusations just before the Faster vacation of the Deputies, for he believed they would adjourn without an investigation and thus afford him the best opportunity to foment hatred and suspicion among the people before the harmlessness of his so-called proofs should be revealed. The placidity with which he witnessed the collapse of his case reveals the moral bluntness which will enable him to return to the charges as soon as Parliament Ahlwardt, immediately after the Easter vacaload of "proofs" which he will demand to have examined, in order that during the examination he may have a chance to fling dirt right and left. In the higher political circles everybody is asking: "What can we do with him?" The only method of squelching him is believed to consist of leading him to behavior beyond even the wide latitude allowed to members of the Reichstag. Even then, however, his arrest would be fraught with perils, for he has a following not less enthusiastic than that of Stoecker or Bis marck. Many persons who have previously advocated drastic measures against him were appalled by his triumphal progress on Wednesday through the cheering crowds which filled the Leipziger strasse from the Wilhelm strasse corner to the Leipziger platz. All except the anti-Semitic newspapers croak dismally that such popular honors should have been shown to pobody since the days of Bismarck, and many aggravate the apprehen sions of the Government by adding that revo-olutionary demonstrations might follow an attempt to mete out to Ahlwardt his deserts.

The National Zeitung goes so far as to compare the present condition of the public mind with public feeling in Paris just before the Commune. At any risk, this journal adds, the Government should take prompt measures to preserve Germany from the threatened revo-

The Stattsbuerger Zeitung, anti-Semitic, prediets that when the German people shall see the proofs and hear the truths which have not yet been brought to the cognizance of the Deputies, the anti-Semitic movement will become an irresistible power in German politics. The Vorwagets, Social Democratic, says that Gormany has before her doors a Panama scandal for Ahiwardt had for his charges considerable grounds which the neople would be able to judge somewhat later in the parliamentary session. What this prophetic remark refers to can only be guessed. So far Ablwardt has not produced a single fact that gives promise of his substantiating his charges. He has gone back to 1872 to revive a story about Dr. Miquel's connection with the dealings of the Discount Bank and the Roumania Railroad, and has rehashed charges, made originally by Ludelph Meyer, now a farmer in Canada, as early as 1876, concerning the maladministration of the pension funds. The charges were fully disproved at the time by Dr. Delbruck. Unless Abiwardt has some documents hitherto unmentioned, it seems impossible that, even with the formidable current of approval now setting behind him, he can magnify his so-

talled exposures into a national scandal. There is some talk of a reaction among the Jow batters, but it amounts to little. Aithough Ablwardt's constituents have expressed for-mally their regret that they elected him, a dezen other constituencies have been so edi-fied by the spectacle of the last week that in the general election they will be ready to accept him as a candidate. A crop of antibemitte pamphlets and leaflets has sprung up with tropical rapidity since last Monday. and the police have been kept busy stopping the sale of them and confiscating the supplies. The most popular bit of this literature was a lallway ticket for Jews from Berlin to Jerusalem, the space upon which the return ticket sould ordinarily be printed having been left lian. These tickets sold by the thousand for We cents each until the police found the pubsher and seized his whole stock.

The report that Paul Singer, a Deputy and leader of the social Democrats, had been sent to a insure asylum was started a few days | For all forms of disordered atomach use | Bromo-Selizer | A patable rotent remotence - Afr. seco by the Radicals and caused great solici-

tude among the Socialists until August Bebel announced that Singer, greatly improved in health, was then returning from Italy to

Prince Bismarck has surprised everybody by inspiring an exceptionally unprejudicial article in the Hamburger Nachrichten concerning the Army bill crisis. He advises the Government not to think of dissolving the Reichstag. While recommending the adoption of the bill with slight alterations, he warns the Chancellor against undue persistence in pressing the measure upon the Deputies for immediate action. Even if, when finally presented for the ultimate decision, the bill should be rejected, the Government should defer an appeal to the country until after the existing unres among the electors shall have been allayed. Even among the Ministers this advice is regarded as statesmanlike and free from personal bias. The Emperor, however, still clings to his conviction that the bill should be pushed at once to its fate in the Reichstag, and that

should follow. At the Cabinet meeting yesterday Count Botho zu Eulenburg, Prussian Minister-President, presided, and Chancellor von Caprivi spoke at length as to the probable results of a general election. Eventually Dr. Miquel's opinion prevailed that a dissolution should be ordered only in case further negotiations with Major Hinze and Freiherr von Huene should fail.

The dynamite outrages in Rome have

caused uneasiness here in view of the pur-

in case of rejection an immediate dissolution

pose of the Emperor and Empress to attend the silver wedding of King Humbert and Queen Margaret. Preparations have been made to send to Rome with the imperial party double the number of detectives at first detailed for this service. While the Emperor is in Italy, sixty German detectives will be distributed in Rome, Naples, and Spezzia. Special care will be taken to guard the Emperor during his presence in Spezzia, where he intends to see the combined manuvers of the Italian fleet and army. During the celebration in Rome he and the Empress will be under the care of thirty detectives, many of whom will go subsequently to the manœuvres to reënforce the twelve or fifteen men sent in advance to look out for dynamite plots. The latest advices from Rome indicate that the presence of Archduke Rainer at the silver wedding, as representative of Emperor Francis Joseph, is still doubtful. The Austrian Emperor is apparently desirous of being represented in the celebration at the Quirinal, but is harassed by the apprehension that the presence of Archduke Rainer as King Humbert's guest might close the doors of the Vatican against him, as in a recent circular note sent to the Catholic courts of Europe the Pope announced that he would not grant audiences to members of reigning families after they had visited the Quirinal. The visit of Emperor William at the Vatican is also in doubt. One of the most conspicuous and influential Catholic noblemen in Germany has endeavored to bring the negotiations for the visit to a head by urging the Pope to receive the Emperor and to try to influence him toward a policy favorable to the Papacy. The response from the Vatican was that in 1888 it was possible to discuss with the Emperor to advantage the situation in Germany, but the time was now past, as the Pope had lost confidence in the German Emperor.

Military experts here have great expectations of the bullet-proof cuirass invented by the Mannheim tailor. Dowe, and enumerate many advantages which it possesses in comparison with the Scanero culruss, invented by an Austrian civil engineer and rejected after trial by a German army commission. The military commission appointed to test the Dowe cuirasses placed one of them on a lifesize dummy soldier, stuffed so as to offer about the same resistance as would the human body. At a distance of 438 yards the steelcoated bullet of the new small-calibre rifle was flattened and left a depression of less than a tenth of an inch. At a distance of 200 yards the steel coating flow off and the lead struck the cuirass. The Commission will not give a final opinion until after another trial with softer dummies. The original material for the cuirass is cloth which has been steeped in a secret composition. The cloth is closely interwoven with steel wire, which gives the cuirass the inflexibility rendering it unsuitable for protecting thearms and legs. A firm of army contractors has offered to buy from Dowe all rights to make or sell the cuirass, but Dowe has refused the offer.

terday for New York, where it will take part in

the naval review.
William Walter Phelps, United States Minister, was welcomed back to Berlin at a dinner given by the members of the United States Logation. His appearance shows that he derived some benefit from his sojourn in Italy. Just before leaving Rome he was entertained by the United States Minister, William Potter at a farewell dinner, at which several diplomatists, including the Marquis Schloezer, ex-Ambassador for Germany at the Vatican, were present. In Florence Mr. Phelps met Mark

Twain, with whom he travelled to Genoa. The illness of the Crown Princess Sophia of Greece, sister of the Emperor, is reported to be due to shock caused by the suicide of her favorite. Lady Marie Weber, who killed herself by jumping from the Acropolis. The young woman had been rendered desperate by a re-port that her sweetheart, a Greek doctor, had died suddenly. The falseness of the report was not discovered until after her death. When the doctor heard of her death he went to his home and killed himself.

The Hamburger Nachrichten, in a leader upon the Behring Sea arbitration, speaks of the American claims as entirely unsubstantiated. As regards the general adoption of international arbitration, the leader says: present example set by America and England cannot be followed by a self-respecting nation in any case involving the question of national security."

On Thursday three well-dressed men entered the lodgings of a workingman-named Breitkopf, in Beuthen, locked the door, and, laying 3,750 marks on the table, demanded that Breitkopf surrender to them a ticket for 4,500 marks won by him in the Wesel Money Lottery. Breitkopf argued with them despite the fact that they shoved a revolver under his nose, and finally induced them to raise the price to 4,000 marks, for which he gave up the

ticket. The imperial postal service has been so dilatory and clumsy in the large cities recently that many private postal services have been organized. Most of them are doing a large local business. The Government as yet has taken no steps to suppress these enterprises

Burial of the Murdered Mayor. Moscow, March 20.-M. Alexeieff, the murdered Mayor of this city, was buried to-day at the Novshassky Monastery, in the suburbs. The funeral was conducted with great pomp. The Grand Duke Sergius, all the other foreign Consuls were present. Although the burial place is four miles from the City Hall, an immense crowd followed the body to the grave.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Two physicians have examined Berardi, who threw a store at King Humbert yesterday, and have pronounced him insane.

Mrs. John Eiddulph Martin formerly Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, lectured on Friday evening before a large audience at St. James's Hall, London, on The Human Body, the Temple of God.

Socialist delegates from Germany, the Netherlands. Beigium. England. Switzerland. France. and Italy at a meeting in this city have decided that the International Socialist Congress in Zurich shall begin on next Ang. 6, and last for one week.

M. Blondin, sentenced on March 21 to two years' imprisonment for having conducted the negotiation for the bribery of M. Blathaut by Charles de Lessens, is suffering from incipient paralysis. His chysicians say that imprisonment would kill him, and urge that he be sent to a private asylum.

RAINSFORD'S SALOON PLAN. NOT ACCORDING TO LOGIC OR THE

BIBLE, DR. WILSON SAYS. Picture of the Result if Sanctified

Unregenerate Liquor Shops Were Run In Opposition-Dr. Wilson In For Abso-inte Prohibition and No Half Mensures. The Rev. Dr. John A. B. Wilson of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, who in St. Chrysostom's Chapel several nights ago denounced Dr. W. S. Rainsford's church saloon idea, and who later challenged Dr. Rainsford to a public discussion of the liquor question, preached on what he termed "the Rainsford theory" last night. Dr. Wilson is a well-known Prohibitionist, and his church was crowded.

We are living the old days over again." said Dr. Wilson, "when ministers of the sanctuary, priests at the altar, and prophets of God, supposed to be, are stared out of coun-tenance by the evils which confront them, and instead of uncompromising faithfulness in handling the word of life, seem to reckon that God is dead or indifferent to the gigantic crime of crimes which bars the progress of Christian civilization.

"On the evening of March 14, in the chapel of St. Chrysostom's Church, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's, lectured on his favorite theme, the improved saloon. which, according to previous announcement, was followed by a free discussion. in which it was my privilege to bear some humble part. Having a faithful stenographer with me. I happen to know just what was said on that occasion. He thus began:

"'I have been asked to speak upon what we all feel to be a vitally important question to our community, the liquer traffic. It is a question with which I can claim without any pashfulness to have had a good deal of particular acquaintance years ago, when I never expected to come to this country and was living in England. I was thrown into intimate acquaintance with the eldest son of the largest brewer in London, and during the time I lived in Bethnel Green we spent the most of our time in exploring public houses and forming practical opinions as to how they could be vorked. The result of our explorations was this, that my friend made up his mind that he could not, as a Christian man, continue his could not, as a Christian man, continue his business, and he threw up an income of nearly \$400,000 to prove true to his conscience.

"From the same sights and circumstances this ordained priest of the temple comes with a desire to go into the saloon husiness limited, and while he has abandoned that idea, it was by his own admission, not because of its sinfulness, but because he could not go into the business on a larger scale. These are his own words: I thought once I would scrape together money and start to run one on my own ideas here in New York, but came to the conclusion that one saloon would not amount to much against so many bad ones, and gave it up.

Yet be makes this admission: Beyond all "Yet he makes this admission: Beyond all question alcohol is a poison. Its evils are hereditary, not only in case of the sot, but to that man who allows himself an occasional excess it curses his offspring. In the best conducted church saloon, in his Utopia, the man who drinks at all must be a moderate drinker, and he tells us that even the habit of moderate drinking will curse his effspring. Yet with these awful nexts admitted he is only deterred from going into the good saloon business because he cannot engage in it more extensively.

yet with these awful lacts admitted he is only deterred from going into the good saloon nusiness because he cannot engage in it more extensively.

"In the light of this minister's logic what a simpleton must have been that brewer's son, and why did not his reverend friend importune him to mitigate the awful ruin he had discovered by multiplying the saloons? Why not? Because it is most probable that these were the days of his own exangelizal fervor and spiritual life, before the influence of luxury, popularity, and worldly conformity had taught him the philosophy of subtraction from evil by the rule of addition and curtailment by means of the multiplication table.

"After his admission that alcohol is as dangerous as dynamite, Dr. Rainsford goes on to say that he is 'optimist enough to believe that it has its good use, clse it would not be here, and that a thing that had arrived at so universal a use could not be allogether bad?"

"But we come now to the remedial part of his system. Are these anti-church men who run the saloon interests now so meak that they will sit supinely down and see their business go to the dogs, outrivalled in attractiveness by the Rainsford places of interest? Suppose you supplement the 10,000 unregenerate saloons of this city by 500 of the sanctified kind. You know it will not close one. The rivalry of attractiveness and decency will be excelled by enterprising drummers for trade. Criers will intest the street, representing the advantages of their avorites, one with cassock and band and stole and pulpit tone and exuberance of rhetorical finish will call:

"Pause, gentlemen, in your wild career, while I inform you that around the corner can be found the fever-md flainsford flesort where, upon beer, light wines, and something stronger, if you must have it, you can become respectably exhibarated, with benefit of clergy."

"Another, in full dress, his hair parted in the middle, an Alaska diamond in his shirt front, pointing to glaring lights from behind which strains of classical music floa

middle, an Alaska diamond in his shirt front, pointing to glaring lights from behind which strains of classical music float out upon the ambient air, as he thusly delivers himself:

"Ere ye are gents, the auti-Rainsford goas-you please, where the Rainsford exhilated can step right in and get gloriously oblivious to time and sense, on the best whicker, upon the softest divans in this city; with carriages and servants in livery to take you home, and all with strictest privacy. For right royal respectability our saloon cannot be excelled by any Rainsford in this city. Say, 'ere ye are, gents!"

"The easier you make the path downward, the greater the number who will walk in it. The more like the right you can make the wrong, the more you will deceive by it.

"You must light fire with fire, he says. Do you know every time an alarm of fire has been given the foolish Fire Department has had a force at the spot with appliances to light that fire with water? Dr. Rainsford withdrew his unfortunate illustration and offered another. We must inoculate this evil. The whole progress of scientific knowledge fooday is to inoculate the bad thing, with a less bad thing, and so kill the bad thing. This illustration is equally scientific knowledge fooday is to inoculate the bad thing. This illustration is equally scientific knowledge for on some more black paint.

"Oh, if this gentleman had only been in the Garden of Eden when Eve yielded it the wiles of the serpent, how quickly he would have adjusted matters with just a little more snake!

"One of the saddest things about the discussion at St. Chrysosiom's Chapel was to see the looks of satisfaction and approval on the faces of venerable men. From them not one word of dissont was heard during the discussion. They seemed to enjoy it. One of the speakor was a gentleman who said he had a jag on. It is more than serious, it is terrible, when a Christian minister, backed by the communicants of a church, takes such a position in favor of alcoholic indulgence as to excite the approval of

BUFFALO POOL ROOMS CLOSED.

The Chief of Police Threatens to Raid Them

If They Open Again. BUFFALO, March 26. - The six turf exchanges of this city, which have been doing a thriving business since the test case was tried last winter, resulting in acquittal, were closed after the last race yesterday, the proprietors announcing that they would not open on Mon-day, and that business would be suspended temporarily until certain questions of law have been settled. This is the outcome of a a private conference between the proprietors and the Superintendent of Police yesterday

and the Superintendent of Police yesterday alternoon.

After calling the pool room men to his office, superintendent Morgenstern read to them an opinion he had received that morning from Assistant District Attorney keneflek, in which that official had taken the ground that no commissions were executed at the track, that not even the commission fee or the formality of signing the blank was exacted, that the edds histed on the clackboards didered from the telegraphed track odds, and finally raising the squestion whether, if commissions really were received, the turf rooms did not become depositories, for hire or reward, of money wagered on trials of speed and endurance, in violation of section 351 of the Fenal Code. The Superintendent informed the turf room men that if they persisted in keeping their places open in deflance of this opinion, he should raid them and arrest everybody in the rooms. So the proprietors promised to close up and not open to-morrow. ----

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ON STRIKES AND THE LAWS.

Col. Ingernoll, Henry George, and Others The decision of United States Judge E. C. Billings touching the late general strike in New Orleans, in which he declares general strikes to be illegal if in any way they restrain the freedom of commerce, befogged labor eaders again yesterday, and set lawyers to hinking. The business of the Central Labor Union was disposed of in a hurry in order that the delegates might have time to talk about it. Few lawyers who were seen are willing to discuss it until they think it over.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll said: "As a general rule men have a right to quit work, but not to prevent others from taking their places. By this I do not mean to say that strikers may not use persuasion and argu-ment to induce other people to refrain from going to work in places where there are strikes. Men, of course, may 'conspire' to quit work, but how is any one to prove it. One man may quit, or several hundreds may quit together, and there may be nothing to prevent them from doing so. I have not gone fully into the decisions of Judge Ricks or Judge Billings, but in a general way I believe they were at least an acknowledgment of the principle of public control or regulation of railroads and commerce. Railroads, it is true, are run for private profit, yet they are a public service, and as such the public has an interest in them. The same principle applies to the commerce of the country. At the same time 1 do not think that the decisions will have any lasting effect upon organized labor. Many

lasting effect upon organized labor. Many strikes may be illegal, but the numbers involved make the cour a powerlesa."

Mortimer O'Connell, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Labor Union, who is President of the National Brotherhood of Surface Railroad Men, said:

"They may make as many decisions as they please, but men will go on striking just the same. How can conspiracy be proved? One man may leave work and what is to hinder fifty from leaving. It does not follow that this is a conspiracy. Strikes may be ordered through a circular letter, or it may be through a cipher sentence, or it may be simply a concerted agreement without any orders. Regarding the obstructing of trade or commerce it would be difficult to say when strikers stepped across the line where logal strikes end and illegal strikes begin."

James P. Archbald, delegate of the paper hangers, said:

"This will only make working people or

James I. Archibaid, delegate of the paper hangers, said:

"This will only make working people organize more closely. All the legal decisions in the world cannot prevent people from organizing to keep up wages. As to the legality of strikes, I do not pretend to be posted on the subject, and I don't believe there is a Judge on the bench who can define the law so precisely as to say when a strike becomes an infraction of the law."

James Feeney, Recording Secretary of the C. L. U., said that he would be glad to see the law defined.

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L. U., said that he would be glad to see the law defined.

Henry George said:

"This is but another attempt to bind down the ocean with pack thread. That strikes are restraints of commerce is true; so are many other things with which the courts cannot or do not interfers. The strike at bottom rests upon the individual right to work or not to work, and for our courts to attempt more than to prevent violence or threats of violence is to enter upon untenable on dangerous ground. They might as well try to ree-stablish slavery. If trades unionism, with its necessary weapon, the strike, could be prevented by problitions and nemalties, it could never have grown up in Great Britain, where courts and legislatures did their utmost to put if down, under conditions far more favorable to the attempt than those which exist in the United States to-day.

"Strikes are but war, but only passive war. Thoy are necessarily destructive in their nature, and, like all wars, involve non-combatants in the sufferings they cause. And they become more destructive, and include a larger area in these losses and sufferings as the division of labor becomes more minute and the ramifications of exchange extend. Underneating their infringements of natural right lie these deeper and wider infringements of natural right which are concentrating wealth and power in the hands of the few and making the laborer helpless, save as he can combine and fight for his own hand."

NOW IS THE TIME FOR TROUBLE. So Say the Ann Arbor Officials to Conductors

TOLEDO, March 26. - General Manager Ashley said last night that the reason he discharged Conductor Renshaw on Friday was because the man was too heartily in sympathy with the striking engineers. He said that Renshaw was so deeply interested in their welfare that he was trying to influence non-union engineers

Reusliaw belongs to the order of Rallway Reushaw belongs to the order of Railway Conductors, as do about half the conductors in the Ann Arbor's employ. Mr. Ashley says that if they want to make trouble now is as good time as any, as the Ann Arbor proposes to run its road as it sees ilt. Five of the old engineers applied for their former places yesterday and some were taken back. The trainmen say they think that Mr. Ashley is backed by other roads, which are trying to bring about a general strike among the men before the World's Fair begins, or else have the court decisions recently made applied to all railroad employees.

The Order of Railway Conductors held a meeting this afternoon to take whatever netton might be necessary regarding the report that Conductor Renshaw was discharged from the company's service without just cause.

from the company cruses.

It was found that he was not a member of the Order, having made application some time ago and then withdrawing it upon the advice of the Ann Arbor officials. It was also discovered that there were only three members of the order on the Ann Arbor road.

extend to them.

The city is decidedly a railroad town, the welfare of thousands of people depending on twenty roads which come here. Questions like the present mean bread and butter for them.

SWITCHMEN IN CONFERENCE.

The Pennsylvania's Employees Discuss the Advisability of a Strike. PHILADELPHIA, March 26,-A meeting of the

United Brotherhood of Switchman was hald here this afternoon behind closed doors, and only known and accredited representatives of the order were admitted. The meeting was in session for two hours. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss

the question of a strike upon the Pennsyl-vania Railroad and the roads entering Chivania Railroad and the roads entering Chicago during the World's Fair, or just prior to its opening.

Delegates were present from various points along the line of the Fennsylvania and from the local branches of the brotherhood in Chicago. Several letters were read, the general sentiment of which was against a strike. The switchmen at the meeting, however, were somewhat more pronounced in their feeling than the writers of the letters, and a strong sentiment seemed to prevail in favor of taking advantage of the coming rush of business on the railroad lines to uring out the men's grievances and to put a pressure of some kind upon the railroad companies to compel them to come to terms.

Boston Carriage Workers to Go On Strike. Boston, March 26.-The carriage workers presented their ultimatum to the manufacturers to-day demanding an increase of wages. but were met by a refusal, and they will go but were met by a relusal, and they will go out on Monday. The employees said they had been o'dered to go out by the local union. A manufacturer said to-night that a few of the higher-priced hands would remain, and they would advertise for others to fill out. A dozen additional firms have come in from the sub-urbs and signed the agreement, so they would present a strong front, despite the fact that one firm had given in.

Compromised a Brakemen's Strike.

Waco, Tex., March 26.-A committee appointed on the part of the brakemen of the Texas Central Railway, who went out in a body on a strike on last Wednesday, arrived in Ware yesterday afternoon and laid the grievance of the strikers before General Manager Bemilton and Superintendent McWilliams. After discussion a compromise was reached by which all the strikers returned to work to-day, and the strike was declared off. The set-tlement appears to be permanent.

Clothing Cutters to Meet To-day. The locked-out clothing cutters belonging to local Union 4 of the United Garment Workers did not meet yesterday. They will have a mass meeting to-day in Beethoven Maenner chor Hall. Fifth street, near the Bowery, to

hear reports.

The heights of Labor garment workers decided not to act until to-day, when there will be a convention of National Trade District 231 of Knights of Labor clothing cutters. It is expected that they will decide to fill the places of the locked out people with knights. SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Bear Admiral Benham, with the flagship Newark and the gunboat Bennington, arrived at Fertress Honros. from Havans, vesterilar afternoon.

Hyacinths

commemorate March and are of a peculiar Change tint-mounted in Brocches, Necklaces, Rings or a birthday Spoon of novel design, they make fitting and interesting Souvenirs of the Month.

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ART AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. A Reply to the Protest Against Exhibiting

Indecent Pictures. CHICAGO, March 20.-The protest against the exhibition of indecent pictures in the art galleries at the Fair, which was framed by the Catholic Educational Exhibit Association and signed by thousands of the best people of the ountry, was presented to the Fine Art Committee several weeks ago. It was found that the exhibit was to be entirely free of indecent pictures. Nevertheless, Prof. Ives considered an explanation due those who have taken so great an interest in the work of the department. Accordingly he has forwarded to

great an interest in the work of the department. Accordingly he has forwarded to Brother Maurelian, secretary of the Catholic Educational Exhibit Association, a letter of which the following is a copy:

"Dear Buother Maurelian: A multiplicity of duties has absorbed my time to such an extent since my very pleasant interview with you that I have found it impossible to acknowledge the receipt of your communication at an earlier date.

"In dealing with the various Commissioners from foreign countries I have kept constantly before them the idea that the standard we are striving for in the department of fine arts will require the best work produced by their strongest artists. In assigning them space I have endeavored to impress upon them the fact that their exhibits should represent not what they believe the people of the United States demand in art, but that which their own people—their best people, those who have attained the highest culture with the broadest training in all that pertains to fine arts—consider the best representation of the various schools.

"I have tried in every case to keen constantly before all these who are connected with the work, and who have its welfare at heart, the fact that the Exposition is international in character and, that we now have an opportunity such as has never before been presented to our people of learning just what the inhabitants of the various countries consider the highest expression attainable in their respective fields of art.

"In many cases representatives of foreign countries have asked me what should be done in regard to the exhibition of nude figures in historical or religious subjects, where it is necessary to represent an incident accurately. I have never lost an opportunity to draw the distinction between art which introduces the naked figure and that which legitimately makes use of a nude figure."

LONG ISLAND ELECTIONS. Prohibitionists Going to Make a Hard Fight

In Many Towns.

Many Long Island summer resorts will "go dry" the coming season if the present lively campaign begun against the liquor traffic in different towns by the Prohibitionists is successful at the town elections on April 4. The Prohibitionists are out in force. "No license" is their war cry, and this they mean to make the main issue of the campaign.

Straight tickets have been put in the field in some towns, while in others fusions have been made with other factions and they are all hopeful of success. The Prohibition ticket has been victorious several times in towns in the eastern end of the island and the movement has finally been extended into Queens county. Last week the Hempstead Prohibitionists placed a ticket in the field.

Their principal fight will be on the Excise Commissioner. Their candidate for that office is pleaged to oppose the granting of any licenses for the sale of liquor by the glass. In the town of North Hempstead a no-license resolution is to be voted on. Jamaica Prohibitionists are also in the fight, and the indications are that the liquor dealers throughout the island will have to do some hustling between now and election day or shut up shop.

In addition to the temperance question, many fowns are agitated over the cuestion of improvements, and in the town of Brookhaven the oyster beds in the Great South Bay promise to play a prominent part in the contest.

The oystermen want the town to purchase the full control of the lamp of the oyster beds. The town already owns the other half.

FATHER TREACY EXCOURAGED. Prohibitionists are out in force. "No license!

FATHER TREACY ENCOURAGED.

The Excommunicated Priest Hears that His Appeal Is in the Pope's Hands. SWEDESBORC, N. J., March 26.-It was exsected that Bishop O'Farrell woul to-day and address the parishioners of St. to-day and address the parishioners of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, who have recognized the decree of excommunication pronounced against Father Treacy, and received Father Leahy as the rightful priest of the parish, but to the disappointment of Father Leahy's adherents the Bishop did not visit Swelesboro.

Both priests held services this morning in the houses where they have celebrated mass since the closing of the church. Father Treacy was much gratified by a large increase in the attendance over that of the last two Sundays in the service held by him. He read a lefter from his representative at Rome that his appeal had been presented to the Pope two days before he was excommunicated by Mgr. Satolii, and that the Holy Father now had his case under consideration.

In the past two weeks Father Treacy has received many letters from different parts of the country oncouraging him to maintain his position in the present controversy, and he showed \$100 that one of the writers had sent him. He says that if the opposite side break the truce that has prevailed about the occupations of the church by removing the furniture to-morrow, he will use the edifice next Sunday to hold services in.

Father Leahy read a letter to his congregation from the Vicar-General of the diocess, explaining that the announcement of the coming to-day of Bishop O'Farrell was premeture, and that the Bishop would not visit Swedesboro until after Easter. Jeseph's Catholic Church, who have recog-

Bavachol's Accomplice Arrested. Panis, March 26.-The local police in St. Michel, department of Aisne, have caught the Anarchist Mathieu, suspected of having been lavachol's accomplice in causing the ex-Ravachol's accomplice in causing the explosions of a year ago, and of having been implicated with him in the wrecking of the Caté Very in the Rue Magenta. Mathieu had robbed a neasant's hut near St. Michel, and the police searched for him without knowing of his identity with the rotorious Anarchist. They found him hidden in a loft. When he was stripped for examination the police found in his shoes papers which showed that he was closely connected with the polics of the Anarchists in Paris. A commarison of his appearance with the official description of Mathieu left no room for doubt that he was the man for whom the Paris police have been looking ever since the arrest of his colleague, Rayachol.

BROOKLYN.

Burglars robbed the saloon of Richter Brothers at 1651 Classon avenue, yesterday morning, of \$100. They drilled a hole in a small safe and forced back the boils. Fire last night des royed two smootupied frame buildings 562 and 564 Fifteenth street. The damage was about \$7.500. The buildings were formerly used by the Brooklyn City and Concy Island Railroad as stables. They were owned by John Gallagher of 307 Conferential street. Fourteeath street, deeper in sporting goods at 1,283 Recordway middled the points yesterday that in saturday might thever subbed his store of fifty dozen bookst knives theften revolvers, for Shipton case, and one dozen roots, valued in all at \$220. The thirty bad false keys.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Seventy-one excise arrests yesterday. Who present not guilty, \$5 cach.

Eva Parks, a 15-year-old servant in the family of Frank tokell at 464 West leith street, was found unconactions in her right at this or loss yesterday meriog, when she want to had on Saturday hight she by needent in the graves and in Saturday high the graves and the revised under presentation and will recover. Dominion believes, its years old, lamiter at Di Laight street, and Rocco Mangino, its years old of 32 aught street, and Rocco Mangino, its years old of 32 aught street, emakes in an attendant list after minnion yeaterday in from 16 it land tiffeet, and beneral shot Mangino in the leading and policies was locked up in the Leadard street station.

John Sisen, a driver for the Fifth avenue stage line, was arraigned in the Vorkville Postes Courty-velerity on a charge of flooling over and severely injuring thirteen year old this fifths of sold East Righty third street on Saturday. Meen was be did 13 LOO built for further examination. He has at 1.505 bareous avenue.

Dr. John Horn of 147 East Broadway was driving

further examination. He has at 1.505 second are not by, John Horn of 147 East Broadway was driving his buggy through tidridge street yearerlay afternoon when Samuel Sechitz. A years old, of its Entringo sireet, tried to catch on for a ride. The boy was knocked down and the reas wheel passed over his left lar and foot. The doctor stopped his boggy as acon as possible and attended to the boy's injuries. They were siight and he was taken home. The doctor was taken to the Eldridge atreat station, but was bailed shortly greenert.

FEATHERED SONGSTERS OF SPRING They Will Soon Appear in Great Variety is

If the spring holds to its promise of an early coming, the birds will soon be with us again They will be calling from every housetop, nesting in every tree, and filling the parks and squares with that ceaseless melody which goes as much for making glad the heart of man in the spring as the triumph of warmth over cold, of green over the sombre hues of winter landscapes. There are only a feweeks in the spring and again a few in the fall when the songs of the birds may be heard in their full glory. The most of the song birds come as heralds of the open-air seasons and again as warners that the winter is at hand. In the fulness of summer the woods are comparatively still. So the New Yorker who would hear the birds to the best advantage and would delight his eyes with their brilliant plumage and their quick motions must go forth in the spring to the Central Park.

There are birds that stay in the Central Park the year round. Then there are the snow birds that chirp disconsolately in sombre garments over the grave of nature. But some day, and that day has already passed for this year, there will be seen upon the bushes here and there the song sparrows, with dusky rlumage, relieved by streaks of white. The song sparrow has come as an advance guard. Later in the season he will have a song worthy of the name. But with evidences of spring so few he can get heart for only a few cheerful, encouraging notes, little more than a timid whistling to keep up his spirits. Also now we may see the bluebird, the gayest bit of color in the early spring landscape. No one, however little

buebird, the gayest bit of color is the early spring landscape. No one, however little learned in the lore of birds, can make a mistake about him. He has more to tell about than the song sparrow, but he is a pessimist, and expresses all the doubt that there may be about the early coming of spring, while the song sparrow is optimistic.

As the season advances and the song sparrows grow more numerous their melody gets triumphant. As the other birds arrive they are received by those delighted notes of welcome that are heard before sunrise, all day long, and into the last glimmer of twilight. The first arrival that the song sparrows will greet will be the chipping sparrow, not much of an arrival, but still a cheefful element in the lirst peeping of the buds, with his "Chip!" heard high and low.

But soon flobin Redbreast will come, and then the spring is really at the threshold. Robin liedbreast will have no song at first. He will content himself with hopping about to see that everything is getting on well. He will look friendilly at the buds and inspect encouragingly the new grass. He will seek out the children playing on the walks and will watch them with his head on one side. This silent good nature does not last long, however.

Robin Redbreast soon falls in love. The green has got well into the landscape, the hrown has almost disappeared, the first lovers are strolling about. Rouin liedbreast mounts a high tree and begins to make the air quiver with his most enchanting melody, the most an high tree and begins to make the air quiver with his most enchanting melody, the most are strolling about. Rovin Redbreast mounts a high tree and hegins to make the air quiver with his most neclanting melody, the most harmonious, the clearest, and the fullest song, as many think, that comes from any tuneful throat. As the April days grow softer he sings almost incessantiv. Of all those that are gladded, and the street of the single almost incessantiv. Of all those that are gladded, and the street of the street of the single single street of the single single

tra would be as poor as an opera without a chorus.

It is in the latter part of April that the Park is most attractive to the idler. Then the warblers, of whom there are varieties almost without number, make it melodious in every part at every moment. And their beautiful plumage, of all the rainbow hues, each species blending several, is seen on every hand, glittering in the sunshine as the wearers of it flash from tree to bush or from tree-top tree-top. Of these warblers we may recognize the blue yellow barbler, with yellow warpler, the yellow warbler, with yellow head and chestnut-streaked sides; the magnolin warbler, the green blackcap, the redstart, and the blue golden-winged warbler. All have long, slender bills, and all dart about with almost the swiftness and grace of the humming bird.

The house warm and the cathird come in

iong, siender bills, and all dart about with almost the swiftness and grace of the humming bird.

The house wren and the catbird come in April's latter days. The house wren is not a common bird in the Park. But one will see it now and then and will not fail to recognize it because of its resemblance in conduct to a busy, bustling, quick-tempered housewife. The catbird is often seen and has a sweet song when it is in the mood. Early in May comes the brown thrush, with a song almost as fine as has Robin ledbreast. On the ground it will nop about with only an occasional chirp—a fine, large, brown bird with no gay colors. From the tree top it will send down its song. Mid May finds the golden robins or orioles, with their orange and biack plumage, building their curious nests in the tops of the trees. Other birds there are both regular and occasional visitors, but those above mentioned include almost all that the average bird lover who is not a student of birds will be likely to see and recognize. In the last days of May the orchestra will be full and may be heard morning and evening, the morning periormance being far the better. There will be solos and dues and quartets at all times of the day, and the warblers will play the accompaniments. But at the two performances every throat will be tuned and will send forth its full complement of melody. It is these bird songs that give real and adequate expression to the joy of awakening nature.

A Damrosch Concert of Russian Music.

A concert of Russian music, vocal and instrumental. folk songs, selections from grand opera. "Possidelotschina" songs, and charac-teristic ballads and lyrics that stared at the audience from the programme as "Pozdno Vetcherom." "Ne béli snégi." "Oy ou ssa-Vetcherom." "Ne béli snégi." "Oy ou ssa-dotchkou." "Cherouvimskaia." and sounded much better than they looked, composed the entertainment Mr. Damrosch gave last night in Music Hall. The instrumental music was vocal parts by Mmc. Lineff's choir of twoscore

vocal parts by Mmc. Lineff's choir of twoscore or more Russian peasants. The singers were dressed in Russian national costumes, and filled the stage with bright colors in odd contrast.

The concert was novel and entertaining. The singers were all stelid and deadly serious, and their scongs were mostly of a sombronature. In the fifteen selections pretty much nil phases of Russian national music were illustrated. Copious notes in the programme assisted an appreciation of the music. Mme. Lineff and Messrs. Dorin, Berodin, and Jakoubovsky were heard to excellent advantage in solo numbers and together. All the singing was good, that of the sacred music of the Greek Church especially.

The orchestral numbers included some familiar selections from Tschalkowsky's works. Not a few of the audience looked surprised at hearing the well-known air of "Maryland" among the characteristic songs of Russian tribes and peoples in Rubenstein's symphonic poem. "La Russe."

Mme. Emy Fursch-Madi will give a concert this even-ing assisted by her pupils and Seidl's orchestra. The object she announces to be a philanthrepic one, the proceeds of the concert being devoted to the founding of free scholarships for "young women gifted with fine voices and destitute of means to pursue serious musical studies." The scholarships probably mean tuition under Muse, Fursch-Madi.

The laureates of the annual concours, instituted under the anapices of the National conservatory of Music of america for the prediction of the best symptomy, suite concerts for piano or violis Ac, will be made known in a concert to occur at the Nadison Square soriem toncert Hall on the evening of Thursday, March 30, the processing commencing at Science. The exercises of the occasion will include proclamation of the laureates' names and performance of their works, the symphony, suite, and cannatabeling conducted by their respective composers, and the composer of the piano concerto being the solo pianust, and the bestowal of the prizes all under the direction of Dr. Anighim Isvorak. The orchestra will be Mr. Anton Scid's.

Mr. Anton Seistra.

Mr. Ita o Campanini will give his annual concert on
Sinday eventure, April O. assisted by prominent artists.
Further particulars of what must prove an interesting
affair will be given later.

Mr. Barend fierling, the young Dutch planist, gave a very peasont concert on Saturday and in one of the study's of varnegic liab. Mr. Berbig had the shie selection of Mr. P. Fowers and Mis. Jeanus Faure, His now sole-were Schumanin's Novelettes. Nos it and 8, extrants from the "Carnavat" and from "Davidsbundler," by the same asilinor; some unsurkas and waitzes by Chopin, and Liert's Rhapsodie No. 12.

Bridging the Fraser River.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 20.-Arrangements have been finally made for the construction of a railroad and traffic bridge across the Fraser River at Westminster. The bridge will cost \$55,0,000. The Northern Pacific Hallway Company will pay half of the cost and the city of Westminster the remainder. The provincial Government will pay the interestion the sink-ing and an it onds for ten years.

SHOULD BE A WARNING

COL. SHEPARD'S DEATH TEACHES AN IMPORTANT LESSON.

The Experience of a Captain who Was in the Same Condition and What He Has to Say Concerning It—Was it Uncalled For I

The very sad and sudden death of Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, editor of the Mail and Express, while in the hands of the surgeons, not only startled the community, but has awakened certain grave questions in which all men are vitally interested. Colonel Shepard's trouble was calculus, or stone in the bladder. a difficulty that is becoming almost universal, and one which men do not often suspect until it is, perhaps, too late. This is all the more sad when it is remembered that it can always be prevented by doing just the proper thing. Stone in the bladder is formed because the kidneys do not act properly, and so allow substances to accumulate and harden into gravel. Keeping the kidneys active and vigorous will always prevent this trouble, however general it may be. It has been admitted, however, that it is no easy task to keep the kidneys in perfect order, and, in fact, the

mitted, however, that it is no easy task to keep the kidneys in porfect order, and, in fact, the highest medical authorities assert that there is hut one standard and absolute remedy for all kidney difficulties. This assertion of the scientists has been amply proven in the experience of thousands of men and women who are to-day in complete health simply because they have acted in time. Here is what Capt, fills of Savin Rock, Conn., says:

"I went to bed one night feeling just as well as ever. About 12 o'clock I awoke, and it seemed as if some one was driving a knife right through my loins, I sent for one of the best physicians in New Haven. When he came I was in such misery that it seemed as if I should die every minute, He gave me something that relieved part of the pain, and decerred me for sometime, but did me no good any more than lessen some of the agony. I then tried other physicians and various remedies, but received no relief. I was linally advised by some friends to try a remedy in which they had great confidence. I had no faith in it, and only took it at their earnest solicitation, After a short time small pieces of stone passed from me that looked like small pieces of glass. I commenced to grow botter. After a while they began to grow to a sort of yellow color, and were so soft I could crush them in my fingers. In fact, I became a perfectly well man, and owe it entirely to Warner's Sale Cure, which alone was able to relieve me."

Capt. Hills was in a dangerous condition without knowing it, just as so many others are to-day. And yet he might have prevented, indeed, wholly avoided, the suffering and danger had he taken the Safe Cure regularly before his troubles began. This is equally true of others, and it furnishes a lesson which prudent people would do well to carefully remember and be sure and act upon.—Ade.

PASTOR M'NEILLE RESIGNS.

The Heldgenort Clergyman who Presched

BRIDGEPORT, March 20.-There was a great surprise in store for the worshippers at the south Congregational Church this morning. The resignation of the Rev. R. S. G. McNeille. who has been pastor of the church since 1877. was read by the Rev. Joel S. Ives of Stratford, who occupied the pulpit in the absence of Mr. McNellle. The letter of resignation was very brief, and no reason was assigned. It requested that the church take immediate action. Trouble in the congregation is hinted at, but as Mr. McNeille is out of town, it cannot be veri-

fled.

Pastor McNeille is a brilliant preacher and lecturer. He has travelled extensively in Europe. Sometime age he had the pulpitremoved, and preached to the congregation from an elevated platform, attired in a faultiessly string decay and the charge and the control of the control of the control of the control of the charge and the

an elevated platform, attired in a faultlessly fitting dress suit. Another innovation was the introduction of illustrated sermons. About three years ago there was a adverse movement among the older members of the congregation, but it was not successful, as the pastor's friends came to his support.

Mr. McNeille said at that time that if ever any trouble arcse again he would resign and leave the church. The church is the second oldest and is one of the most fashionable in this city. Under Pastor McNeille's administration it has grown in membership. Mr. MeNeille is very wealthy.

OBITUARY.

Baron de Aguiar de Andrada, who was stricken with paralysis and apoplexy at the National Theatre in Washington on Friday evening, and died at the Arlington Hotel on saturday night, was 70 years of age and had for forty-two years represented Brazil in a diplomatic capacity, his first service being an attache of the Brazilian Legation in Washington. He was Secretary of the Legation at London for ten years, and Minister to Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, and Rome and to several South American countries. At the time he was selected for the mission that brought him to the United States he was stationed at Rome and was considered a confidant of the Pope.
Minister Mendonca has capled the news of
Baron Andrada's death to his Government,
and will await orders as to the final disposition
of the remains. Baron Andrada was a widower,
his wife having died in Fortugal. His children
are now in Switzerland.

his wife having died in Portugal. His children are now in Switzerland.

The Rev. Leonard M. Vincent, D. D., one of the oldest members of the New York Conference M. F. Church, died in Poughkeepsis on Saturday, aged 78 years. He had been connected with the Washington Street M. E. Church in Poughkeepsis for sixty years. One son, the Rev. Marion it. Vincent, D. D. lives in New York. The deceased man had been Presiding Elder of the Newburg and Poughkeepsis districts and was Trustee and Treasurer of the New York Conference.

Dr. Thomas St. Clair of Indiana, Pa., one of the most widely known physicians of that part of the State, died on Saturday evening at the home of his son. Dr. Charles M. St. Clair, in Latrobe, Fa., aged 63 years. He had contributed many valuable papers to medical literature. He was elected, as a Republican, to the State Senate in 1894 and in 1870. In 1880 he was defented for Congress on the fusion ticket.

The Roy, Edmund A. Embury of Plainfield.

Tusion ticket.

The liev. Edmund A. Embury of Plainfield.
N. J., died on Saturday. He was born in New York in 1866. He became rector of the Emanuel Episcopal Church in Brooklyn and afterward of St. Mark's. He moved to Plainfield in 1861, and through his liberality the Church of the Holy Cross was built. He was its rector until failing health compelled him to retire. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

Major John Montgomery Perry, aged 65 years, who from 1876 until 1884 was managing editor of the North American of Philadelphia, died on Saturday of heart disease, He served with distinction in Capt. Biddie's Volltzeurs in the Mexican war, and in the early part of the civil war commanded a company in the Second Delaware Regiment. He rose to the rank of Major.

Capt. Joseph W. Amazeen, the oldest pilot on the Piscataque River, died in Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, after a short illness. He was 78 years of age. He commanded the steamer Pioneer, the first to ply between Portsmouth and the isles of Shoals. He leaves a wife, one son, and one daughter.

The Rev. Peter E. Stover, one of the oldest members of the Troy M. F. Conference, was found dead in his room at his residence in Lan-singburg, yesterday. Apoplexy was the cause. He was 81 years old, and yesterday waiked about six miles.

Capt. John Sackett of Long Islaud City died suddenly at Hosiya, L. L., Festerday, while on a husiness visit. He was in his study year. He owned a number of sloops engaged in carry-ing sand.

WHY IT IS Because Nature says so. Nature neverties, the

says. "I impose the horrors of Consumption." She

The cure is at hand in DR. SCHENCK'S

also says: "Behold, I give you the cure."

PULMONIC SYRUP, the one compound of natural agents which tells with

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tions, from the common cold to the direct Consump-

swiftest and strongest force on the lungs and their ap-

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fast became a recognized standard remedy, and is today the best proved agent for Colds, Coughs, Congestions, Inflammations, and Consumptions in the world.

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a, and Dyspopela, mailed free on applice